

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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MR. GOLDEN QUIZZED.

Ex-Governor John Young Brown Cross-Examines Witness.

EXCUSED ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS.

Murder Conspiracy Case in Progress at Frankfort Was Not Resumed During Morning Hours Owing to His Condition.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—Judge Moore called his court to order promptly at 10 a. m. to resume the trial of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel. Wharton Golden, one of the prosecution's star witnesses, who finished his direct examination Saturday, but was taken sick and unable to be cross-examined was the first witness called, but was not in the court room, and a deputy sheriff was sent to the hotel after him. While the sheriff went after the witness Powers shook hands and talked to his friends.

County Attorney Polsgrove, at 11 a. m., announced that Golden was ill, but that the doctor thought he would be able to appear at 1 p. m., and asked the court to adjourn court until that hour, which was done.

Court convened at 1 p. m. and Golden was immediately placed on the stand and the cross-examination commenced, with ex-Governor Brown interrogating the witness. Golden said he learned about two weeks ago that he would be arrested if he did not tell what he knew about the assassination, and if he did the attorneys for the commonwealth would try and save him from prosecution.

Thomas Cromwell, who swore out the warrant against Powers, was the first person he talked to about the assassination. Cromwell had been to the mountains and heard that he was connected in some way with the murder, and sent for him. Golden told Powers of his conversation with Cromwell and told him (Powers) that he wanted to get away from the state house, and he got a leave of absence from Republican Assistant Adjutant General Dixon and left.

Golden said he told Judge Fleming of Winchester that he intended to tell all he knew about the affair. While he was in Winchester he said he was stopped by two men, Dr. Foster and William Steele, who grabbed him by the arms and cursed him for exposing the Republican party. Golden replied that he had not exposed the party.

Governor Brown asked him if he had told the two men that he knew nothing about the affair. Golden said he might have told them that as he would have said anything they wanted him to. Governor Brown asked him if he made a habit of saying anything a person desired, to which the witness responded: "Not when I am on equal terms with them."

Colonel Campbell, for the prosecution objected to the way Governor Brown was questioning the witness. While the question was being argued, Golden asked to be excused for a few minutes, as he said he was growing weak, and was taken out of the court room by a deputy sheriff.

Golden resumed testifying a little after 2 p. m. He said he could not remember that he ever heard Powers say that he intended to harm anyone. Dick Combs, the alleged assassin, was brought to Frankfort, he said, by William Culton, one of the defendants. Culton told him that he had brought him (Combs) down.

The witness said that when he heard on his way to Louisville, with Powers, that Governor Goebel had been shot, he told Powers what had happened, and Powers said that it was a dirty shame and outrage. When asked about the man who was given the key the morning Goebel was killed, Golden said he did not know his name, but could recognize him anywhere. He said he saw him here Saturday, and Governor Brown asked him to get up and see if he was in the room. Golden looked carefully over the large crowd, but said he did not see him, and took his seat.

Ready For Arrest.

Corbin, Ky., March 26.—Captain Robert Noaks, for whom it is reported a warrant has been issued charging complicity in the Goebel assassination, writes T. Campus of this place that he is at Norfolk, Va., attending to his duties as conductor and ready to be arrested whenever proper officers come after him with a warrant.

Louisville, March 26.—Governor Taylor left here for Frankfort. He spent the day in consultation with his personal friends, but nothing of general interest regarding these conferences has transpired.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Casner of Rutland National Bank Arrested For Using Funds.

Rutland, Vt., March 26.—The Merchants' National bank closed its doors, and the cashier, Charles W. Mussey, is under arrest, charged with the misappropriation of the funds of the bank. The exact amount of the shortage will not be known until after a thorough examination of the bank's books has been completed.

Following is the synopsis of the report of the condition of the bank made to the comptroller of the currency under the call of Feb. 13, 1900: Liabilities, capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$3,383; due to depositors, banks and bankers, \$351,549; circulation, \$21,870. Resources, loans and discounts, \$351,363; other assets, including cash, \$115,438. Bank Examiner D. D. Muir has been appointed temporary receiver. The shortage of Cashier Mussey of the Merchants' bank amounts to \$145,000. The cashier having left the state, but was arrested in Albany, N. Y.

To Remove an Official.

St. Louis, March 26.—The February grand jury in its official report submitted in Justice Speer's court recommends that Supply Commissioner Frederick C. Mier be removed from office, and that proceedings be instituted in court to reimburse the city for money alleged to have been diverted through mismanagement of the commissioner's office. It also recommends an investigation by the mayor into certain charges against Judge George B. Sidner of the First district police court. The report says that an indictment has been found against some one connected with the supply commissioner's office, but the name is withheld.

Day's Retirement.

Washington, March 26.—President McKinley will approve this week the application for retirement made by Rear Admiral J. F. Day, president of the retiring board, and that officer will retire with the rank of senior rear admiral. Rear Admiral McCormack was retired Saturday. The two vacancies thus created have further limited the number open to officers desirous of voluntarily retiring in accordance with the provisions of the naval personnel law. Only two officers of the grade of captain and one officer of the grade of commander stand any chance of having their applications granted.

Returned to Cleveland.

Cleveland, March 26.—President James O'Connell of the Machinists' International union returned to Cleveland. He stated that he had not seen or communicated with the officials of the National Metal association. President O'Connell said that the question as to whether a general strike of machinists would take place on April 1 was still undecided. "In Chicago," he said, "the situation is very encouraging for us."

Advance For Miners.

Altoona, Pa., March 26.—The Altoona Coal and Coke company, the Henrietta Coal Mining company and the Frugality Coal and Coke company, all of this city, have notified their miners of a general advance in wages of per cent, to take effect April 1. The increase is voluntarily and will benefit 5,000 miners.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Brookway, Allen and Burnett company, Youngstown, \$30,000; Union Stock Yards company, Dayton, \$100,000; American Electrical company, Cleveland, \$3,000; Riverside Oil company, Tiffin, \$3,000; Birkenmaier Shoe Manufacturing company, Cincinnati, increase from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Death of Ex-Governor Stone.

Holly Springs, Miss., March 26.—Hon. J. M. Stone, for 10 years governor of Mississippi, died after a short illness of erysipelas. At the time of his death Mr. Stone was president of the Starksville Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Suicide of Mrs. Kleimer.

New York, March 26.—Mrs. T. L. Kleimer, widow of a Cincinnati brewer, committed suicide during the night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Anton Schwartz, by inhaling gas. She had been despondent for several days.

Red Key, Ind., March 26.—The lumber yard and four large warehouses of C. G. Ayres & Company and three dwelling houses were destroyed by fire. The total loss amounts to \$38,000. The lumber company carried \$13,000 insurance. The fire is attributed to incendiaryism.

Flour Mill Burned.

Lawrence, Kan., March 26.—The plant of the Pierson Flour Milling company, valued at \$150,000, was destroyed by fire. Several thousand bushels of wheat and several hundred barrels of flour were burned. Insurance, \$80,000.

THE PROLONGED HALT

At Bloemfontein of Field Marshal Roberts Is Explained.

DON'T FEEL TOO SURE OF HIS LINE

Recent Investigations Show That There Is Need of Exercising Caution in Dealing With So-Called Loyal Persons.

London, March 26.—The continued absence of aggressive movement on the part of the British is best explained in a dispatch from Bloemfontein.

It says the conditions existing in the occupied territory render imperative the somewhat prolonged halt at Bloemfontein. It is necessary that the effect of the proclamation should have time to make itself felt. It is declared that danger of annoyance to the line of communication may be apprehended unless the territory behind the advancing forces is rendered absolutely secure. The accuracy of this view is proved by the fact of the enemy's breaking up into isolated groups, such as that which attacked the guards' officers Friday. The adjustment of financial and municipal matters in the Free State is now chiefly occupying the attention of the governor and his legal and financial advisers. The military regime is being conducted with great smoothness, but recent investigations show that caution must be exercised in dealing with persons apparently loyal.

This summary is probably an accurate explanation of the frequent appearance and disappearance of Boers and insurgents, upon which the reports are so conflicting and which so puzzle the British military critics.

General Methuen appears to be awaiting transportation and with Colonel Plumer's forces on half rations there now seems little likelihood of the immediate relief of Mafeking, though not from this quarter, nor from Lord Roberts or General Buller, is there any direct news.

The government buildings at Cape Town narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The state papers, after being much damaged, were removed.

A Lorenzo Marques special says the Transvaal authorities are evidently recruiting actively, and large numbers of French, Dutch and Belgian volunteers are constantly passing through that place to join the Boer forces.

Returned to Work.

Chicago, March 26.—Over 100 striking machinists, formerly employed by the Seamans & Halskel company, returned to work for that corporation, their demands for a 9-hour workday and a minimum scale of wages having been granted. The firm, however, refused to recognize the business agent, otherwise known as the walking delegate, and negotiations were conducted through a shop committee, which will hereafter negotiate with the management in place of the business agent. All difficulties that may hereafter arise will be referred to arbitration for settlement. The settlement of the strike is looked upon in the nature of a compromise, though both sides claim a victory. Labor leaders claim that negotiations are being conducted with other shops for the return to work of the striking machinists under similar conditions. Efforts of several other machinery manufacturers to open their shops met with failure, as no men appeared for work in response to advertisements.

Fast Train Wrecked.

Atlanta, March 26.—The fast mail on the Atlanta and West Point railway, which left Atlanta for Montgomery and New Orleans, was wrecked between West Point and Opelika, Ala. Express Messenger Oslin was killed and Baggage-master W. B. Blunt badly injured. The baggage car, mail coach and two day coaches were thrown from the track, but the Washington sleeper was not derailed. Private information reports the death of Baggage-master Blunt and the injury of a number of people, but President Smith of the West Point road says that he is advised up to this time of but one death and one injury. A special train of surgeons was sent from Montgomery to the wreck.

Hastings, Neb., March 26.—In the trial of Viola Horlocker, charged with sending poisoned candy to Mrs. Morey only three witnesses were heard. One was the sister of the accused, who testified as to the disturbed mental condition of the defendant during the holidays of 1898. Dr. Cooke was the only important witness. He testified that the defendant was afflicted with a diseased mind, and gave it as his professional opinion that if she sent the poison she was insane when she did it.

MAJOR KIRKMAN

Is Being Courtmartialled For Insulting Archbishop Chappelle.

New York, March 26.—In a letter written by an army officer in Manila to his parents in Brooklyn, he says that Major Kirkman, United States volunteers, captain of regulars, has been courtmartialled for an alleged insult to Archbishop Chappelle, papal legate to the Philippines, during a voyage from San Francisco to Manila. The letter says:

"En route to Manila, Archbishop Chappelle was insulted by Major Kirkman, who is in command of the transport. The major hung his blanket to be aired so that it covered the window of the archbishop's state room. Archbishop Chappelle sent his clerical assistant to the major to complain that he was unable to air his state room. Major Kirkman replied that he did not care whether the state room was aired or not. The archbishop endured the insult throughout the trip. When the transport arrived at Manila bay General Otis sent his staff officer out to meet it in a launch. The officer went on board and invited the archbishop to proceed by launch to the city. This precedence astounded Kirkman, who had not been aware that the duties of the archbishop were official."

Disposed With Criticism.

Washington, March 26.—Democratic leaders are displeased with the criticism of the anti-trust plank in the Democratic platform adopted recently at Lincoln, Neb. They say that the complaints that it is indefinite are absurd. Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, in speaking of the criticism that the plank proposed no remedy for the so-called trust evil, said: "That complaint is nonsense. The people who make it seem to think that it is the duty of conventions to frame bills. The platform is not supposed to contain statutes or to draft legislation, and if it ever does so it goes beyond its function. A platform approves or condemns policies. The anti-trust plank in this platform puts the party which adopted it on record as opposed to trusts, and in favor of action against them. It is sufficient. The legislation to carry out its demands is a matter not for the platform makers, but for congress."

Satolli's New Job.

Philadelphia, March 26.—A morning paper says that private advices have been received by a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman here from a high authority in Rome stating that Cardinal Satolli, formerly delegate to this country, will shortly succeed the famous Cardinal Ledochowski, as prefect of the congregation for the propagation of the faith. Cardinal Ledochowski has been mentioned as a possible successor of Pope Leo XIII. The congregation for the propagation of faith is a branch of the church's government dealing with ecclesiastical questions in all missionary countries. Cardinal Satolli is widely known in this country, having resided in Washington for several years, and it is surmised that his selection is due to his knowledge of the church's condition here.

Sacrifice of Lives.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 26.—The annual report of James Roderick, chief of the state bureau of mines and mining, contains a chapter dealing with mine accidents and their causes. In the 30 years from 1870 to 1899, the report states, 9,575 lives were lost in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania. In commenting upon the fatalities, Chief Roderick says: It is generally conceded that the anthracite law of this state is the best mining law in the world. Therefore, in my opinion, the loss of life is not due to any defect in the law; neither is it the fault of the mine inspectors, who are an intelligent and hardworking body of men. I claim that the mine law has been the means of greatly reducing the number of accidents in the anthracite mines.

Assaulted His Wife.

Owosso, Mich., March 26.—Charles Scott, a boiler-maker employed in the Ann Arbor railroad car shops, broke into the home of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and furiously assaulted Mrs. Scott and her mother with a heavy chisel. He then drew a revolver and killed himself. Mrs. Scott is fatally and her mother, Mrs. Letitia Ferguson, seriously injured. Scott gained entrance through a cellar window and yelling, "I've got you at last," he rained blows with the chisel upon his wife's head and face gashing her terribly.

Horse Thieves Killed.

Arkansas City, Kan., March 26.—A report has been received from the Osage nation that deputy marshals have killed Richard Wilson and fatally wounded John Rush, alleged horse-thieves. Wilson escaped from the Kansas penitentiary last July.

POLICY OF CRIMINALS

Prevailed In Shoshone In Opinion of Governor Steunenberg.

NO REAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

When Asked to Specify the Criminals, the Witness Said He Did Not Care to Give Any of the Person's Names.

Washington, March 26.—Governor Steunenberg's cross-examination continued in the Couer d'Alene investigation before the house committee on military affairs. Representative Sulzer of New York directed the cross-examination, inquiring how the governor justified the continuance of martial law.

The witness said there had been a continuous state of rebellion in the Couer d'Alene district, and while it did not take on the form of armed resistance there was at all times opposition to the policy of the state authorities, an effort to thwart them, and to bring a renewal of the old condition of affairs.

Mr. Sulzer pressed for a specification of names and events in this disorder, but the governor said it was general in character, and specific outbreaks were not likely to occur while the authorities continued to act with firmness. The governor said he was not in favor of solitary confinement of prisoners unless they were guilty of some infraction of prison rules. If such imprisonment had occurred, he said he was responsible for it, although he did not favor it except on the conditions stated.

When asked if he had conferred with the Bunker Hill mine officials and others with a view to breaking up the labor organizations, the governor said he had not. He added, that in his judgment the labor organizations in Shoshone county existed only in name, the real policy being "dominated by criminals."

When asked to specify the so-called criminals, the governor said he did not care to give names. Governor Steunenberg was asked why he did not resort to the posse comitatus, calling on citizens to aid the sheriff in maintaining order. He said he did not believe the ordinary civil procedure was sufficient to deal with the situation. He was confronted with a crisis, he said, and had acted to the best of his ability and judgment to meet the crisis, although it was possible, answered Mr. Sulzer, that he might have erred.

To Check Bank Officials.

Washington, March 26.—Chairman Brosius of the house committee on banking and currency submitted the report on the bill to give greater safety to national banks by restricting the making of loans and overdrafts to bank officers. The report says: "This bill proposes the only possible remedy for an evil of long standing in our banking system, an evil which is largely responsible for the chief blemish upon an otherwise most admirable system. From the establishment of the national banking system in 1865 to Oct. 31, 1896, 330 national banks failed. The failure in the case of 52 of these banks as reported was caused in part at least by excessive loans to officers and directors, while 93 of them were wrecked by the defalcation of officers and fraudulent management, a total in the two classes of 145, or about 44 per cent of the total. The present comptroller recommends legislation prohibiting loans to officers and employees of banks except upon application to and approval by the board of directors, and, he adds: 'Such prohibition should be made to include directors.'"

Gillmore at Washington.

Washington, March 26.—Lieutenant Commander James C. Gillmore reported at the navy department. He is on leave of absence, but came to the department to take his examination for promotion to lieutenant commander. The officer, who is looking remarkably well, was greeted with enthusiasm by his old friends in the department, and was warmly welcomed by Secretary Long, who insisted upon learning something of the vicissitudes through which he passed during the nine months of captivity in the hands of the Filipinos. It is probable the officer will be detailed for duty in Washington.

Steamship Ashore.

Washington, March 26.—The life-saving service has received word that the Norwegian steamship Vidar of Fredericksfold, Captain Sorenson, from New York to Norfolk in ballast, went ashore shortly after midnight at Damneck Mills, 30 miles south of Cape Henry, Va. The life-saving crew have established connection with the vessel. The crew of 18 men are safe.